

## OFF TO THE NORTH POLE.

The Kite All Ready to Sail for the Greenland Coast.

Ident. Peary Hopes to Surpass All Other Arctic Explorers.

Skipper Richard Pike, of the good ship Kite, said this morning that he was bustling as hard as ever to get the provisions loaded to the deck in time to start for Greenland's icy mountains according to schedule at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

But the rotund and ruddy captain, who might pass for the old man of the sea, didn't wear the air of a man who was bustling himself into a fever. He sat in the old cabin of his ship and comfortably smoked an old black pipe, and declared that he didn't believe it could be "died" in the time.

"I can't see what the great hurry is for," said the skipper, argumentatively. "I'll come late to work, but I'll make Cape Elisha, where we coal, and then I'll likely have to wait for a fortnight or more before the ice will clear toward Greenland in spite of Lieutenant Peary's impatience."

The Kite is a great little whaler and sealer, and her skipper is a very big, white, and healthy-looking man, who is a native of Cape Elisha, where he was born.

There are four other scientists, whose names could not be learned, and they all come from Philadelphia, which is why Capt. Pike was not allowed another day to prepare for the voyage, the Philadelphia being on consecutive grounds to sailing on Sunday.

But by far the most important and interesting of these Arctic excursionists is none other than Mrs. Mary Peary, the gallant wife of the Lieutenant. She is only 60 inches tall, but a very giant in pluck and stamina.

During the cruise she will have a partner 6 feet square and a body 6 feet by 6 feet long. Her couch will be a mattress to a springless bed of pine, and her toilet mirror a bit of looking-glass 6 inches square.

Arrived on the frozen shores of the Danish province, she will be installed as princess of a palace built of ice blocks, and taken on the Kite, doted together on the shore and banked up with a mountain of solid ice for an outer wall.

The Kite is 14 feet deep, with a tonnage of 280. She is 55 feet 4 inches wide, and will be handled by a crew of five men, with the skipper, ward Tracy as mate, and Patrick Dunphy as cook.

She has four fine Newfoundland dogs to her hold.

She carries provisions for the explorers for three years, though Lieut. Peary expects to be back in the fall of the following year.

The Kite will return to St. Johns, Newfoundland, after landing her passengers, to join in her usual occupation of sealer.

Skipper Pike is fifty-six years old, has been a whaler and sealer forty-two years and a master thirty-seven years. His boat is armed at the prow with heavy timber and a six-inch plating of steel to fight the ice with.

He is the same skipper who took Lieut. Greely to Greenland in 1881 on the Proteus. Two years later he took the relief party in the same boat, which was crushed to atoms in the ice, and Skipper Pike, with thirty-three men, spent thirty days on a southward course in open boats before they reached a landing point.

Lieut. Peary's little wife will keep house in her guest palace on the shores of Whale Sound, West Greenland, while the explorers penetrate the frigid unknown beyond to the northeast. The explorers will not travel by sleds or boat, but on snowshoes at the rate of five miles a day.

From the place reached by Greely they will start the coast in an endeavor to learn how the coast line runs.

The scientists will pursue their researches as best suits themselves. An unnamed mountain at Disco Bay will be explored and named; birds will be explored and the height of glaciers measured, and zoological, botanical and geological collections will be made. They expect to be home again next September.

The Kite takes along a supply of dynamite for blasting purposes in the ice and among the rocks of Greenland, and each member of the party carries a Winchester repeating rifle, a Remington-Union gun, and a Winchester rifle and shotgun and a Winchester repeating shotgun.

On the deck of the Kite, a crow's-nest about half as big as a house, is a large, open, and has a seat for the observer and a tag for his instrument. Sitting in the nest his legs will be literally buried in furs.

The Kite has been lying at the foot of Warren street, Brooklyn, since Tuesday, and she has been visited by hundreds of people, who have looked on with the greatest interest as the crew have received and the food of the provisions for the long stay in the undiscovered country so far north.

All the food will freeze solid long before the party has to resort to it, and it will require sharp axes to chop it up ready for the trying pan, in steamer or boiler. Meats of it must first be melted over a fire before it is cooked.

The Kite will be guided up East River, through Hell Gate and up the Sound to Montauk, by Pilot James Gibbons, who steered the discovery party out of port.

As the Kite is capable of only about seven knots an hour, she will not reach the open sea before to-morrow morning at best. It is twenty-three days to Whale Sound.

REPUBLICANS HAVE A PARTY.

Queer Freak of the J. G. McMurray Association.

The James G. McMurray Association, of the Seventh Assembly District, which distinguished itself by trying to nominate Col. Eliot P. Shepard for Mayor last year, is keeping up its circus style of politics.

At last week in a circulating party, to be held at 120 West 42nd street, Monday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock, the association will have a party to be held at 120 West 42nd street, Monday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

HOW TO ENTER A LITERARY LIFE.

## WARDEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

The First Incumbent of a New and Important Office.

John Birmingham Intrusted with the Secrets of the Grand Inquest.

Warden of the Grand Jury. This is the newest official title in the civil list of the city and county of New York. The office was created by the last Legislature. There is a sort of ring to the title that pleases the ear. It seems almost like a feudal title.

The duty of appointing the Warden of the Grand Jury devolves upon that ancient and venerable officer, the Recorder of the City of New York, and Recorder Smith has accordingly performed this new duty by the selection of John Birmingham, who, despite the opposition, and inexpressiveness of his title, is a general, kindly, obliging official without fuss or feathers.

Mr. Birmingham was appointed a court attendant at \$2.50 a year in 1880, and for the past eight years he has been regularly attending upon the Grand Jury, and in this capacity he has brought intelligence and aid to the aid of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury sits twelve months in the year, and its attendance, though performing a much more arduous and important duty than the other court attendants, gets no summer vacation of two months, and it was deemed but just that he should receive more compensation.

In creating the new office, however, the Legislature left it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the salary, limiting it to \$2,000.

Warden of the Grand Jury Birmingham has sworn in before Judge MacLean and entered upon the duties of his new office.

The duties are only an enlargement of those performed by him for eight years past. His station is behind the railing that extends almost the entire length of one side of the witness-room, looking on the place of the secret meetings of the Grand Inquisition on the top floor of the brown-stone Court House.

At one end of this inclosure the Warden of the Grand Jury has a desk and an assistant from the District Attorney's office. Here he keeps a record of the cases that go before the Grand Jury and properly classified lists of the witnesses.

As the Grand Jury sits about 300 days in the year and from eighty to one hundred witnesses appear daily, this necessitates the writing of names and addresses of about 30,000 people each year.

With a subpoena list before him the Warden calls the names of all the witnesses in a given case. He questions each of them and learns in a brief way what they testify to before the Grand Jury. Then he classifies them as to the nature of the case, and he prepares a memorandum, which he prepares for the Grand Jury. In this way it happens many times that it is not necessary to examine more than two or three out of a dozen witnesses, enough being sworn to by them to make out the prima facie case.

When witnesses appear who are unable to speak English, the Warden sends for the proper interpreter—Prof. Dolin, who speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish and a dozen dialects; Gabriel G. Coughlin, who speaks Arabic, Greek, and a dozen other Oriental languages, or some other court interpreter.

If witnesses fail to appear, then the Warden sends the District Attorney and the Grand Jury the trouble of discovering the fact in the middle of an inquiry, and the case is laid aside for the day.

New York's first Warden of the Grand Jury, John Birmingham, lives at 199 West Fifty-sixth street. He is forty-eight years old, was born in Westmeath, Ireland, and has lived in New York ever since he was four years old. He learned and worked at the trade of harness maker and stalling in the place of the late John Birmingham, who was a harness maker and stalling in the place of the late John Birmingham.

He has lived here all his life in Crosby street, in the Third Assembly District, and has been a staunch Tammany Hall Democrat ever since he became a voter. He has been in the Twenty-first Assembly District two years.

In 1878 John Birmingham was elected to the office of Warden of the Grand Jury, and in 1880 he was appointed a court attendant, and was assigned to the Grand Jury in 1881.

He is a pleasant man, with a can-do air. His hair is getting sparse and is tinged with gray. A big, broad, smiling face, and a seat for the observer and a tag for his instrument. Sitting in the nest his legs will be literally buried in furs.

Necessarily the Warden of the Grand Jury must be intrusted with much of the secret work of the Grand Inquest, and never in the past years of his attendance upon that important body has John Birmingham betrayed trust by a syllable or a sign, a nod or a wink.

HUGHES IS FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Demanding Money to End a Clothiers' Boycott.

ROCHESTER, June 5.—Judge Hughes, the labor leader, was found guilty this morning of extortion in demanding money from Adler Bros., clothiers, to remove a boycott.

Justice Hanger will pronounce sentence next Monday afternoon.

Hughes was admitted to bail at \$5,000.

A Financial Sensation.

Was caused by the failure of Baring Brothers, of England.

A newspaper sensation will be caused by the plain truth about the failure, as printed in the SUNDAY WORLD to-morrow from its special correspondent sent to Buenos Ayres.

MEMORIES OF GREAT MEN.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

## EATEN ALIVE BY TRICHINÆ.

Third Death in a Month from This Awful Malady at St. Francis's Hospital.

Grounds for a Rigid Investigation by the City Authorities.

Within the past month three victims of trichinosis have died in great agony at St. Francis's Hospital in Fifth street.

The latest victim was Walter Glasko, a Bohemian laborer, who died late Thursday night, after two weeks of terrible suffering. The doctors at the hospital were not sure that the disease was trichinosis, although the symptoms pointed to that conclusion, and it was not until the autopsy was performed last evening that the fact was fully established.

For this reason the fact of the case was made to the health authorities last night, and no one outside the medical staff of the hospital suspected its existence.

It was less than a month ago that Charles Mueller and his wife, Johanna, died at St. Francis's Hospital of the same dread disease, and now a third case within such a short time will call for a thorough investigation.

The Mueller were poisoned by bad meat, which they said they purchased in Union Market, while according to Glasko's story he was made sick by food which he ate at a boarding-house, where he told his friends that he had been made sick by the food which he ate at the boarding-house.

Glasko was thirty-four years old, married, and had lived in this country five years. He lived at 100 East 10th street, near the East River, and had a brother, Frank Glasko, who lives at 100 East 10th street, near the East River.

Glasko was a good worker. In the winter he was employed in a porcelain factory in Eighth street, while every summer for the past three years he has worked in the brick yards at Horwicks.

He went out early during the latter part of April, this year, and came back to the city, sick, two weeks later. He went to his boarding-house, where he told his friends that he had been made sick by the food which he ate at the boarding-house.

The food consisted wholly of soup and meat, which he ate at the boarding-house, and he was taken with a violent fit of vomiting, which continued for several hours, and after that he was so ill that he had to give up his job and come back to New York.

Dr. Friedman, 200 Broadway, was called in by the Glasko family, when he heard Glasko's story, and examined his symptoms. He thought the man must be suffering from trichinosis.

His patient had a very high fever and at times prostrated himself. He also had pain in his joints and severe headaches. After a few days, when Glasko did not better, Dr. Friedman advised him to go to St. Francis's Hospital, where he was admitted May 21.

Dr. Friedman, who had charge of the case, says that the patient had been sick for three weeks before he came to the hospital, and that he had been eating meat at the boarding-house, and that he had been eating meat at the boarding-house.

The disease had made much progress, however, that it was impossible to arrest it. The man's pulse increased in violence and for a week or more the patient was in a state of unconsciousness, and he died on the morning of the 4th of June, with a strong action of the heart.

Before Glasko's death, the temperance and action of his heart diminished, and the delirium and the tremulousness which he showed in his last moments, were followed by a convulsion, which he felt out of his mind, and he had to be watched continuously.

His name, Spence and Gilbert, who performed the autopsy, were discovered in all parts of the muscular tissue, and in the heart, and in the lungs, and in the liver, and in the stomach, and in the intestines, and in the muscles of the body.

Under the microscope many living specimens of the parasite were found, and thousands of them were seen after the autopsy, and the results of the autopsy were found in all parts of the muscular tissue, and in the heart, and in the lungs, and in the liver, and in the stomach, and in the intestines, and in the muscles of the body.

At the trichinosis have once reached the muscular tissue they cease to breed, but remain encased in the tissue, and in the case of the patient, they were found in all parts of the muscular tissue, and in the heart, and in the lungs, and in the liver, and in the stomach, and in the intestines, and in the muscles of the body.

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THE WORLD: SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1891.

## IS IT ANOTHER BLEED CASE?

Lizzie Delaney Reiterates Her Charges Against Policeman Brady.

Inspector Williams Says No Action Has Been Yet Taken.

Houseman Thomas Brady, of the Oak Street Police Station, was called at Inspector Williams's private office at headquarters this morning, and it became quickly known about the Inspector had summoned him there on account of the charge made against him yesterday in the Tombs Police Court by Lizzie Delaney, of 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, that he was the father of her children, whom he refused to support.

Inspector Williams denied this report, however, and said that Brady's visit was purely on police business.

The Inspector knew nothing of Miss Delaney's charges and said that he should take no action in the matter unless a formal complaint was made to him.

Brady explained Lizzie in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of being disorderly in the street, when he had been locked up since the night before, when he had been arrested in Pearl street, near Oak.

He produced Policeman John Koss, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Policeman William Morris, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and Emil A. Koss, of the Sixth Precinct, all of whom gave Lizzie a good character.

He said that Brady betrayed her seven years ago, when she was only fifteen years old, under promise of marriage, and about a year later she gave birth to a child, which was christened Lizzie Brady at the Mount Carmel Catholic Church.

Later another child was born, of which, he alleged, Brady was also the father. He had never contributed a cent to the support of either child, he said, and the able reason of her arrest was because she had asked him for money which she absolutely needed.

She denied that any of the policemen, except Brady, had ever spoken to her, or she to them. Koss, who lived opposite to her in the Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and Moore lived near her in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Brady denied that he was the father of Lizzie's children and Justice Higgins discharged her on condition that she keep away from Brady, at the same time instructing Brady to arrest her if she did not.

Brady is now married and lives at 200 East Sixty-first street. He declares that Lizzie is a dangerous woman and has a man for a following, and he is now in the hands of the police.

Lizzie is a tall blonde, not at all bad-looking, and twenty-two years old. She keeps house for her father, sister and three brothers. Her mother is dead.

To-day the Evening World reporter inquired of Brady, and he said that he was now in the hands of the police.

"I'm afraid I don't know what to do and I'm afraid I'll be turned out when father comes home to-night. No one in the family except my sister knows of this trouble, but they'll all be sure to find out."

He went on to say that he was now in the hands of the police, and he was now in the hands of the police.

"I've been so much comfort to me to know that he wasn't married and our relations were continued up to two months ago. In spite of all this I loved him enough not to expose him."

"I wouldn't have exposed him yesterday, only I was desperate because he wanted to get me sent to the island. I wasn't disorderly and he never saw me drink a glass of beer in my life."

"I won't say that I would marry him now if he would have me, and I don't know what I shall do."

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## ATHLETES OFF FOR EUROPE.

Five of the Cherry Diamond Team Sail on the Servia.

After Fresh Athletic Honors in England and France.

Five members of the athletic team which is going to try to win fresh honors for the Manhattan Athletic Club in England and France this summer sailed on the Servia this morning, the five-lithe and strong-armed young men being Eugene Van Schalk, C. A. J. Quickbecker, C. L. Nicolai, Mortimer Huntington and H. R. Hallock.

Two of the members of the team, Messrs. A. R. George and W. T. Young, are already in England. Missions W. Ford sailed yesterday and next Wednesday Messrs. Luther H. Carey, J. S. Roddy and Henry L. Daumen, who complete the team, will follow on the City of New York.

The team is the third which the Manhattan Athletic Club has sent across the water in search of athletic honors, and by many good judges it is said to be the strongest combination of field and track athletes ever sent abroad by any American athletic club.

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